

OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1831.

NO. 35.

POETRY.

THE PRINTER.

Who is it—"gentle reader," who,
That labors hard in pleasing you,
By telling all that's strange and new!

The Printer.

Who is it brings you from afar,
Intelligence of bloody war,
Or feats of some immortal tar?

The Printer.

Who tells you of the affairs of state,
When legislators legislate,
And are engaged in warm debate?

The Printer.

Who is it that with stick and rule,
Chastises well the knave and fool,
And keeps in awe the party tool?

The Printer.

By whom is it that learning's got,
And genius to perfection brought—
Oh! reader, say—say is it not

The Printer.

Say, ye who always wish to know
How the concerns of nations go—
Who do you for that knowledge owe?

The Printer.

Ye politicians, too, can tell
Who make you understand so well
Th' affairs on which you love to dwell—

The Printer.

Then in no case should you delay,
(Though many do from day to day)
With punctuality to PAY

The Printer.

Epitaph on a Sexton.

However strange it may appear,
It cannot be denied,
It is a paradox most clear,
By death he lived and died.

Downing.—A western poet expresses his horror of a dun in the following forcible language:

I'd rather fall among the bees—
Or bear the bites of bugs and fleas—
The poisonous snake come plump upon—
Than meet that still more frightful Dun.

MISCELLANY.

STORMS AND SUNSHINE; OR, THE HOUSE ON THE HILL.

CONTINUED.

"Hitherto I had loved and been happy, for I was innocent; but I now ceased to be so. From the moment I lost my virtue, I bade adieu to peace." The unhappy Rhoda covered her face and burst into tears; the sisters each encircled her neck with a snowy arm, and kissed with sympathy and affection her forehead, which was crimsoned even to her hair by the confession of her shame. They had several times been interrupted by their attention to Mrs. Arnold, and had administered to all her wants; her awaking at this time was an agreeable interruption; it gave time for Rhoda's agitation to cease.

When she was again composed, and once more seated between the affectionate sisters, they repeated several times these lines from Burns,

"Then gently scan your brother man,
And gentler sister woman,
To walk upright belongs to few,
To step aside is human."

"And now, dear Rhoda, continue your interesting story;—sin thus acknowledged, weakness thus repented of, cease to deserve the name of sin and folly."

"Oh! no, dear Miss Cornelia, it was sin and folly, and as such has been repented of and punished. My poor Henry still continued the tenderness of lovers; he begged me to consent to be married in the summer;—my house was leased till November, but sister wanted us to remain with them till that time and we concluded that after Tudor had made one more journey to the colonel's, to be married. 'It is for man to appoint, and for God to disappoint.' Tudor left us, after he had put forty guineas into my lap, which he had received for his services, and he told me he should bring forty more with him and my wedding dress into the bargain. I know not how it was, but my heart and head grew sick when he left me.

"Day after day, and week after week passed away and we heard nothing of him. The first of July appeared and Mr. Allen was chosen as a jurymen in a town twelve miles from here, when he returned I saw something had happened to him, and my sad heart whispered it was ill news for me; Oh! my dear young ladies, I don't know how to tell it—my dear Henry was no more; he was drowned in crossing the ferry. In endeavoring to prevent his horse from leaping overboard, he was himself plunged into the river to rise no more. Mr. Allen had his intelligence from a man who was in the boat with him, and who carried the melancholy news to the Colonel. I can't tell what my feelings were; before I heard half of the dreadful story I was insensible, and when I recovered my senses it was to a feeling of sorrow and desolation, which will never be forgotten. The sun has never been so bright to me since; the moon and stars have never shone on me; the heavens have looked black and the earth is no longer so green as it was. If my sorrow could

be increased, a sense of shame would have added to it, for I found it necessary to let my sister know my situation; but that kind sister and brother cast no reflections; they never upbraided me with my crime, they only requested me to conceal my offence, and not bring disgrace on the memory of our parents, on them, and on their children. I felt so humbled that I consented to anything; we lived so retired that concealment was easy; it was known by the family that I was to have been married to Tudor, and his death accounted for my deep and silent grief. Mrs. Allen made one good woman a confidant; she had been with my sister at the birth of her children; she now came to stay with us a short time; in January my sister and myself became mothers.

"From the moment I had heard of the death of Tudor till this event, I had been sunk in despondency. I could hardly be said to feel grief; it was a sullen kind of sorrow; but when I saw my child, my soul was filled with some of the most delightful sensations, yet accompanied with some of the bitterest I ever experienced. The natural love that was now awakened in my bosom for my child, was a solace to my stricken heart; and while I wept for the father, my tears produced a calm I thought never to have felt again. It was soothing to my soul. I can never forget the sad, but happy sensation, when I first pressed my babe to my bosom, from whence he drew the nourishment nature has so kindly, so wisely provided for the sustenance of infancy. I almost forgot my sorrows; for this, though a proof of my shame, was becoming my greatest blessing. I solemnly thanked my God for the mercy, and I vowed in my heart I would devote myself in bringing my boy up as he ought to walk, and I fervently prayed that he might be spared to me. Mrs. Bridges nursed us both. She told all the family Mrs. Allen had twins, and that was the reason why I would not leave her for a moment, and every thing tended to keep up the deception. I made every exertion for the sake of my child, and in a short time I was able to leave the apartment and assist Mrs. Bridges. The girl who had assisted during my sister's confinement, had met with an accident, and the one who took her place found so much to do in the kitchen, that she did not express a wish to see Mrs. Allen. Mr. Allen boasted of his boys, and the weather being bad, none of our neighbors came to see us, fortunately, till I was entirely well, and I believe not a single being supposed me a mother. My son was called Henry Tudor, my sister's William Tell, for Allen had read much of that great man. I saved all that I had, even the small pittance I once gave to the poor, with the idea of sending my boy to college, that he might one day be a good minister, and preach to this retired place. I thought with all my prudence, my son would be able to live for a small salary. I almost grudged myself decent clothing, to make him appear well dressed, and I prided myself in making him look like a gentleman's son. I likewise dressed out little William. All this was sinful and I was drawing down my punishment for it. The boys grew beautiful and good, for four years. Neither sickness nor sorrow visited our dwelling, till the measles appeared among us. My darling Henry was the first victim. A few hours after, William died. My sorrow was beyond the grief of all. From that hour all my hopes of happiness in this world fled. I looked back upon my life; it was all a cloud. I looked forward, and no brightness lighted its gloom. I had made an idol of my child, and I now bowed down in submission to Him who had deprived me of this idol.

"Then again I lived for others; for the wretched and miserable. I no longer felt that I could pride myself in my worldly possessions. I had seen the folly, felt the sin, and experienced the punishment of my guilt. Many of our neighbors had sinned, as I had; but none knew of my transgression. I now was happy in doing good. I felt I was forgiven; peace once more came to my bosom, but no joy; that I can never know. I was with a poor neighbor when my sister was called on; as soon as I could be released from the bed of sickness and poverty, I came here to do all in my power for you, for you were strangers and in distress.

"When I saw you, you looked so innocent and so good. When I heard you speak of virtue, I felt it wicked to conceal my frailty from you, and resolved to tell you my story, and not to hide one secret of my heart from you, and then if you could forgive me, and still feel any kindness for me—"

"Forgive you, my dear Rhoda," exclaimed both the sisters, "there is nothing to forgive, error so nobly acknowledged, so sincerely repented of, ceases to be criminal. How much we all of us need forgiveness; and shall we reflect

on you? Dear, dear Rhoda, we shall always love you, and feel ourselves honored by being your friend. And whatever our situation may be, and wherever we go, we shall look on you as one of the best of women."

Mrs. Arnold's health rapidly improved; she was soon able to set up, and began to anticipate the return of her husband with impatience. He had been absent a fortnight when Dr. Barton presented a packet of letters to Cornelia and Emma from him. The contents were far from being pleasant; the case had not yet come before the court, and would not for ten days or a fortnight; Captain Frazier had not arrived, and there was not a doubt entertained but that the vessel was lost during the late storm. Mr. Arnold's property on board was of course gone. A vessel had arrived in Boston, and brought the news of the death of Mrs. Arnold's sister, the aunt with whom Cornelia had resided so long, and that her estate was now in possession of her husband's nephew, who was heir at law. Mr. Arnold's letter also contained the melancholy intelligence that the banking-house in which he had left the residue of his property had failed;—"thus," said Mr. Arnold in the conclusion of his letter, "my dear children, we are left almost entirely without property; but if the health of your beloved mother is restored we shall yet be happy. My plans are, at present, unsettled, but I have thought of opening a boarding-house, if the law suit is lost, which I greatly fear will be the case.—But do not vex yourselves my children. I know that I can depend on your fortitude and your exertion. I feel that you are not weak, silly females, who, because they have been used to wealth, cannot with dignity and humility exert themselves against poverty. Cheer up your mother and be, as you always have been, the pride and delight of your father.—Remember who gave and who has a right to take away."

TO BE CONTINUED.

We give our readers below an extract from the Speech of Governor Barbour before the house of Delegates in Virginia; it will be recollected that Governor B. is one of the Gentlemen reformed home from a foreign embassy by the "Greatest and Best." Governor Barbour and Mr. Madison are now, it seems, denounced as Federalists by the Exclusives at the South.—Read, and judge for yourself.

Ellsworth Courier.

Mr. BARBOUR said.—If I can find favor in the sight of the House, I wish to avail myself of the opportunity to make a few general remarks personally interesting to myself—for I am infinitely more anxious, Mr. Speaker, to have my conduct and that of my friends approved of in this affair, than to retain my seat.

For after upwards of thirty years of public service, I feel the deepest solicitude that this, in all probability the last act of my public life, may not be attended with any circumstances on my part, that may cancel any little claim I may have on the kindness and consideration of my country. You and the House are aware, that the late revolution in the political parties placed me in the exalted condition of a private citizen. With this result I was satisfied. My march of thirty years had been over the troubled seas of public life. I found a retreat from the storm in the bosom of my native mountains. As to the manner in which it has been effected, that is left without remark, to be appreciated according to each man's taste. I derive consolation that malignity itself has not ascribed it to any official delinquency, but that it is a part of a system in which thousands have been involved, presenting a question where all private griefs are lost in its national importance, and which irresistibly addresses itself to the justice and generosity of the American people, with whom I am content to leave it. Yes, sir, I was entirely content with the condition in which I found myself by the current of affairs; for however discouraging to the impatient aspirer for political life—however dazzling to the eye the baubles it holds out, I can safely say, that in traversing the field, I have found more tares than wheat—although I am most ready to admit that the harvest I have gathered is fully equal to my claims: others may say far beyond them. It was in my peaceful retirement, that my fellow citizens came to solicit me to serve them in this session of the Assembly—kindly urging that my experience might be serviceable to the State. What could I do but submit to this call, coming from the citizens of my native country, who had cherished me when a beardless boy, and by whose support I had succeeded to whatever of honor and distinction I had enjoyed? Was it not my duty as a republican to obey?

For, sir, however I may be denounced by some, as no longer entitled to that name, I deny their competency to judge me—especially your late converts, some

of whom, of yesterday, suddenly made whole, presume to send me out of a church whose foundations I contributed to lay, as well as to endow it; and arrogantly claiming to be exclusive in the purity of their faith, refuse me the cup of communion. Thirty-two years ago, in this House, I lifted my youthful voice against the alien and seditious laws; thirty-one years past I stood where I now stand, the feeble colleague of the illustrious MADISON, engaged in the same holy cause—contributing my mite to the great struggle that was then carried on; and I now hear myself denounced by men who were then in the ranks of our decided opponents. They now send forth their anathemas, as the inflexible Republicans who have never changed, with the endorsement to that effect of the High Priest of the Hierarchy.

The age in which I have lived, has been one of revolutions and great events—equal, in the space of something more than fifty years, to all that had occurred before in the whole extent of backward time. I have seen my country disenthralled, becoming the great pioneer in the cause of human emancipation—I have seen, what has been happily said by another, the reform which had been banished from England to America, advance in the revolution of the latter, like the shepherd lad in holy writ, and overthrow Goliath—I have seen it return, riding on the waves of the Atlantic, and its spirit moving on the waters of Europe—I have seen, amid the convulsions of revolutions, principalities, powers and kingdoms disappear, and the mighty strife finally reaching our own beloved country.

For upwards of thirty years of this stormy period, it has been my lot to fill offices of great responsibility—with what fidelity, I will leave it to others to say.—But those who wish to exclude me from the Republican family, I may say and proudly too, that I thought with MADISON in the beginning, as I do essentially now, on the great questions which agitate this country—and if the approbation of CATO, in his age, was willingly accepted as an equivalent for that of the world, I have a higher one, for MADISON is a wiser and better man than ever CATO was.

From the Norwalk (Ct) Gazette.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

At the late session of the Superior Court at Fairfield, the Hon. R. M. Sherman, one of the members of the Hartford Convention of 1814, was put under oath, and under the pains and penalties of PERJURY gave a history of the proceedings of that far-famed meeting. The testimony thus elicited is given below.

We believe that this question is now for the first time presented to the public in its present form. This is the first time that a member of that body has been cited before a Court of Justice to answer for its objects and proceedings. Is the history which Mr. Sherman has given a faithful one? Has he, in compliance with a solemn oath, told "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," in this matter? Those who know the personal character and integrity of the witness, will know how also to answer these questions. The testimony was given in the presence of a large and respectable audience, composed of men of both political parties interested in the question, and all seem to have come to about the same conclusion with regard to it.

To the Editor of the Gazette.—

Previous to the trial of Whitman Mead on the information for a libel, of which you gave a brief notice in your last number, the Prisoner moved the Court for a subpoena, to Mr. Sherman of Fairfield, Mr. Goddard of Norwich, and many others as witnesses in his behalf. It was allowed by the Court, and was served on Mr. Sherman, but could not be, seasonably, on Mr. Goddard, on account of the lateness of his application. One of the articles charged as libellous, compared a recent political meeting at Hartford with the Hartford Convention, and the Prisoner supposed that a full development of the proceedings of that Convention would furnish a legal vindication of the articles in question. With a view to the development he wished the testimony of the gentlemen above named. At the instance of the prisoner, Mr. Sherman testified on the trial of the case, and the enclosed paper contains his testimony, exact in substance, and very nearly in language—which you are at liberty to publish.

STATE vs. Hon. R. M. Sherman's testimony.
WHITMAN MEAD. Question by the Prisoner.—What was the nature and object of the Hartford Convention?

Answer. I was a member of that Convention. It met on the 15th Dec. 1814. The United States were then at war with Great Britain. They had, in their forts and armies, twenty seven thousand

effective men—of these about thirteen hundred only were employed in New England. The war had been in operation two years and a half. We had a sea coast of almost 700 miles to protect, and with the exception of about thirteen hundred men, had the aid of no military force from the United States. By internal taxes, all others having become unproductive by reason of the war, the National Government raised large sums from the people within our territory.—Direct taxation was the only resource of the State Governments, and this had been carried to as great an extent in Connecticut as could be sustained. The Banks which furnished all our currency, either withheld their accommodation or stopped payment, and the people were embarrassed by a general stagnation of business. Powerful fleets and armies lay off our coasts, and were making or threatening invasions in all parts of our defenceless seaboard. Commodore Decatur, with his squadron, had taken refuge in the waters of Connecticut, and attracted a powerful concentration of the enemy's forces upon our borders. Casting, if I mistake not, and some other parts of the territory of Massachusetts, had fallen into the hands of the British. The New England States, under all these disadvantages, were obliged to protect themselves by their own Militia, at their own expense. The expenses of Connecticut greatly exceeded her resources. The duration of the war could not be foreseen, and our credit became exhausted. Attempts were made to borrow money, but without any adequate success. The National Constitution prohibited the emission of bills of credit. In this extremity while the Legislature was in session at New Haven in Oct. 1814, a communication was received from the Legislature of Massachusetts, proposing a Convention of delegates from the New England States, to consult on the adoption of measures for their common safety.

This communication was referred to a joint Committee of both Houses.—General Henry Champion and myself were appointed from the upper House. He was Chairman of the Committee. I drew the report recommending a compliance with the proposal made by the state of Massachusetts, and assigning the reason at length. This report was published by order of the Legislature, and extensively circulated in the newspapers of this and other States. Seven Delegates were appointed to represent the Convention. As soon as it was organized, Mr. Otis, a delegate from Massachusetts, proposed after some prefatory remarks, that it should be recommended to our several Legislatures to present a petition to the Congress of the United States, praying that they would consent that the New England States, or so many of them as should agree together for that purpose, might unite in defending themselves against the public enemy;—that so much of the National revenue, as should be collected in these States should be appropriated to that defence; that the amount so appropriated should be credited to the United States; and that the United States should agree to pay whatever should be expended beyond that amount. This proposal was approved by the Convention. The same views had been stated here, before the meeting of the delegates. By the Constitution of the United States, no such compact for mutual defence could be formed, without the consent of Congress. By thus augmenting our immediate resources, and obtaining the national guaranty that the expenses of the war, to be increased by the States thus uniting, should be ultimately paid out of the National Treasury, it was supposed that our credit as well as our present pecuniary resources, would be enhanced. A debate was had in the Convention as to certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be proposed for adoption by the State Legislatures. One was that Congress should not have the power to declare war without the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses. I cannot, from recollection, detail the proposed amendments; but they appear on the printed report of the Convention of which I have a copy at my office, which the prisoner may use on the trial if he pleases. A committee, of whom I was one, was appointed by the Convention to draw up that report, to present to their respective Legislatures. The proposal of Mr. Otis was adopted with little variation. This report was immediately printed by order of the Convention, and was circulated throughout the country.

Among other things, as may be seen by that report, it was recommended to the Legislatures represented in the Convention to adopt measures to protect their citizens from such conscriptions or impressments as were not authorized by the constitution of the United States.—This resolution originated from a project of the then Secretary of War, which I believe was not adopted by Congress.—The Secretary of the Convention kept a

journal of their proceedings. This, as I understood, was deposited by Mr. Cabot, the President, in the office of the Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, and a copy transmitted to Washington, and lodged in the office of the Secretary of State of the United States. It was afterwards published in certain newspapers. I saw it in the American Mercury, a newspaper published at Hartford, by Mr. Babcock. The Legislature of Massachusetts and Connecticut, pursuant to the recommendation of the Convention, sent a delegation to Washington to present their respective petitions to the Congress of the U. States. The gentlemen sent from Connecticut were Mr. Terry, Mr. Goddard, and I think, Mr. Dwight. On their arrival, the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Ghent, reached the National Government, and further measures became unnecessary.

This is an outline of the origin and proceedings of the Hartford Convention. There was not, according to my best recollection, a single motion, resolution, or subject of debate, but what appears in the printed journal or report. If any further particulars are requested, I will state them.

Question by the Prisoner. Was it not an object of the Convention to embarrass and paralyze the Government of the U. States in the prosecution of the war with Great Britain?

Answer. It was not. Nothing of the kind was done or entertained by the Convention, or, so far as I know or believe, by those by whom it was originated. On the contrary, its principal object was a more effectual co-operation in that war, as to the defence of the New England States.

Question by the Prisoner. Has not the Convention been generally reputed in the United States to be treasonable?

Answer. Much has been said and published to that effect, but without the least foundation. I believe I knew their proceedings perfectly, and that every measure, done or proposed, has been published to the world. No one act has ever been pointed out, to my knowledge, as inconsistent with their obligations to the United States, nor was any such act ever contemplated by them.

So much for the HARTFORD CONVENTION, which has been so universally odious to the people for fifteen years past that very few have been bold enough to say a word in its defence, inasmuch that ever since every ambitious demagogue who wanted an office from the people, has denounced his opponents, or the opponents of his party, as 'Hartford convention federalists,' conceiving this to be the most blasting and fatal of all curses in the vocabulary of party slang. Now why was it that the Hartford Convention became so unpopular—so odious? It was because those concerned were suspected of a design to break up the Union; because it was supposed the meeting was to unite the New England States in opposition to the general government; effect ultimately a separation from the Union, and to make a separate peace with England. These designs were constantly denied, but their denial did not avert suspicion.

How are times changed! We now see men and presses who still keep up an everlasting ding dong about the Hartford Convention and federalism, boldly maintaining the doctrine that any State has a right to separate from the Union at pleasure! carrying the doctrine of 'state sovereignty' infinitely farther than Governor Strong ever did, and justifying the southern Nullifiers in putting the U. S. government at defiance! Nay the administration of the Nation seems to favor these new and suicidal heresies, which strike directly at the vitals of the Union. Every one will admit that the embargo and war were ruinous to the commercial states of New England, and it is not wonderful that party men of a warm temperament, should be highly excited, and do and say improper things. The present grievances of South Carolina, on the other hand, are all imaginary; she only raves because that 'sovereign state' cannot rule the Union. And Georgia throws off her allegiance because it is proposed to try what right she has, in the U. S. Supreme Court, to the lands of the Cherokees. As if conscious of the badness of her cause, and determined to have the last foot of the Indian's land, she refuses to stand trial, and puts herself in array against the Court and the Union. And the National Executive, regarding the votes of these States as indispensable at the next Presidential election, overlooks their contumacy, and takes part with them against the Court. The pensioned presses catch the idea from head quarters, and prolong the strain to the extremities of the Union.

It was enough to prostrate Federalism in New England, that the party was suspected of such views as the Southern Nullifiers now openly profess, and such as are countenanced by the administration presses! *Kennebec Journal.*

POPULATION OF OHIO.—It seems probable that the population of Ohio does not exceed 900,000—being 100,000 short of the number at which it had been estimated. The body of emigration has been farther west, and a good many persons even of Ohio, have thought they wanted more room! *Niles.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Sovereign, Capt. Champin, has arrived at New York, bringing London dates to Dec. 19th.

By this arrival the news from the continent of Europe is of an important character; the spirit of liberty, says the N. Y. Merchant, dwells in the land of the valiant Pole, over which the autocrat of Russia has so long tyrannized. A revolution has taken place in Warsaw, blood has been shed, and Duke Constantine, the Viceroy, has with many of his friends, been obliged to flee from that Capital to preserve his life. Pursuing the example of the Belgians, the Poles are determined to be free, and we hope that their country will soon hold that proud rank in the scale of nations which till for half a century past, she long held. Austria and Prussia seem fearful that those parts of Poland, petitioned to them, will follow the example of their countrymen, till now under Russian thralldom; but France, though Lafayette, has, in the Chamber of Deputies, declared—in support of her doctrine of non-intercourse—that if Austria and Prussia interfere in the affairs of Russian Poland, she will consider it as act of hostility towards her, and resent it as such. What effect this may have on these two powers, we have yet to learn.

We have nothing very definite from France—her motions, however, make us incline to the belief, that she wishes to engage in a war—if she does, time can only reveal who will be embroiled in the contest, or where it may end. The trial of her ex-ministers commenced in the Chamber of Peers on the 15th Dec. The public voice now seems more in favor of saving the life of Polignac and his coadjutors.

A mystery still envelopes the proceedings of the Allied Powers in relation to the affairs of Belgium—rumor says, that the question of the free navigation of the Scheldt is the cause of the delay in bringing the affairs of that part of the Continent into a quiescent state.

In England, though the troubles in the disturbed districts have not ceased, yet they have much abated, and the trials of those disaffected persons secured, are going on in several counties. In Parliament much of interest has been discussed in relation to the affairs of the country. The debates on retrenchment proceed, and Earl Gray seems determined to perform his promises with prudent expedition. An interesting debate took place on the subject of the Colonial trade. We have observed nothing on a hasty glance at all the papers before us (which our time only would permit,) that gives us cause to think that England is in danger of having her internal tranquillity seriously disturbed, nor do we see that she has any intention of embroiling herself in the affairs of Continental Europe.

The following details of the Revolution are given from Poland. The pupils at the Military School at Warsaw, assembled at dinner, thought proper to toast several men distinguished in Polish History and especially Kosciuszko. Constantine being informed of this by spies, ordered an examination, and although no criminal intention was discovered, he directed the young men to be severely punished. This with some other acts of violence, exasperated the public. The young men rose in a body, and having been joined by the citizens, forced their way through the troops towards the residence of the Grand Duke, half a mile from Warsaw. Many Russian officers fell under the blows of Polish vengeance, and Constantine only escaped by a back passage. The movement immediately spread to the country, which was soon in arms for the assistance of their countrymen in Warsaw. A provincial government was organized, and on the 6th of December all was quiet.

The Government, the composition of which has been several times partially changed, consists, to day Dec. 4, of the following persons:—Prince Adam Czartoryski; the celebrated poet Niemcewicz; the Senators Kochanowski and Dombrowski; Gen. Count Pac; and the Deputies Letellier and Ostrowski. Prince Lubetki and M. Ostowski will set out to day as deputies to St. Petersburg. The Diet is summoned for the 1st of this month.

At the beginning of 1829 the kingdom of Poland contained 4,088,209 souls, exclusive of army. The increase since 1825 has been 383,983. The Jewish portion of the inhabitants universally located in distinct quarters, they amount to 338,263. The extent of property issued at the Warsaw Assurance office was 429,000,000 Guildens £38,250,000 stg in value. Warsaw contains a population of 136,554, independently of a garrison of about 15,000 men—of this population 30,146 are Jews.

Prussia.—It is stated that a revolution has commenced in Prussia. An insurrection, of which the details are not yet known, has undoubtedly taken place at Konigsburg.

The King learned the revolt of Warsaw, and the disturbances at Konigsburg, perhaps at the same moment. 30,000 troops are marching on Luxemburg;

an army advances towards Poland (Posen) and more troops are required in the ancient capital of the Kingdom!

France.—The trial of the French ministers had not been completed. M. Talleyrand was expected to be recalled, according to his own request, soon after Christmas. The Government had taken measures against what they considered the licentiousness of the press.

Benjamin Constant is dead. His funeral was attended with every demonstration of public respect. Eighty thousand National Guards, in uniform, were in the procession. It created a sensation in Paris similar to that produced at the death of Mirabeau. He was buried in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise.

Private accounts from Paris state that the greatest enthusiasm prevails there on the subject of the anticipated foreign aggression. It is calculated that in the course of a few weeks 1,200,000 troops, including the National Guard, will be in an effective state. Notwithstanding the pacific tone used by the Ministers of the interior in the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, persons in this country, who have access to the best source of information, entertain strong doubts as to the eventual preservation of the peace.—*London Court Journal.*

The Journal of Commerce says—"It is ascertained that after a very animated discussion in the Council of Ministers, couriers were despatched to the French Ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna and London, with instructions to declare to the three powers, that in case Prussia or Austria should join Russia in endeavoring to reduce Poland to subjection, France would consider such intervention as a declaration of war."

Lafayette in remarking to the Chamber of Deputies on the probability of the interference of Austria and Prussia in the affairs of Poland, said—"I speak in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who knows that the supposition is very natural. Why not then place ourselves in the fittest posture for defence." (Cheers.)

In the House of Commons, Dec. 17, the second reading of the bill fixing the duties of American produce imported to the British W. I. Islands was postponed to February 11th. Belgium affairs were much as before. There were rumors from Spain and Portugal, but nothing important, which could be called news.

Mr. Henry Hunt the celebrated Radical, and Blacking manufacturer, has been elected a member of the House of Commons by a majority of 338, over his opponent the Honorable Mr. Standley, who has been compelled to resign his seat and stand a new election in consequence of having become a member of the new ministry.

London.—There is a report in the City, which has obtained some credit, to the effect that a great battle had taken place between the Poles and the Russians in the neighborhood of Warsaw. Ten thousand men are said to have perished, and the Poles are supposed to have been victorious. The Emperor Nicholas, it is added, is about to take command of the army in person.—*Dec. 17.*

Every regiment in the British army, is to be completed to its full establishment of 740 rank and file.

A letter from Stettin states, that the struggle at Warsaw was far more sanguinary than has been represented in the journals—that nine Russian Generals and the principal officers of state, were put to death, also a great number of the Russian soldiery were massacred.

The Hermitage of J. J. Rousseau, at Montmorency, is advertised for sale: £6000 sterling is asked for it.

Appearance warrant the conclusion that the Ex-King of France will spend his life at Holyrood House Edinburgh.

It is said that M. Talleyrand, will at his own request be recalled from England, and that Count Flaubert will be the new French Ambassador. The Count is married to a lady of a Scottish family, and possesses in her right considerable property in Scotland.

The Standard of France under the new regime, bears fleurs de lis, seven instead of three as of yore.

Pope Pius the 8th, died of gout in the stomach, at Rome on—. He was born on 20th Nov. 1761—he was elected 21st March, 1829, and crowned on 6th April following.

Sir James Kempt is appointed to the office of Master General of the Ordnance.

Accounts from St. Petersburg states that the Cholera Morbus continues to abate.

HORRID.—Yesterday, at the Police Court, Alexander Hopkins was examined, and committed for further examination on Tuesday next, on a charge of beating his wife on the forehead with a flat iron, inflicting wounds which, in the opinion of her physician, will prove mortal. They had not lived together for several months past. *B. Centinel.*

The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst. states that the snow was then 18 or 20 inches deep, and the snow still raging, with a fierce northwester.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

Bills enacted; to change the name of the Bangor Literary Club, to authorize the town of Wells to impose a tax on dogs, and to incorporate the town of Hampton.

An act regulating the practice of physic and surgery, read once and laid on the table.

Resolve respecting the town of Greenwood passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Hinds the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law respecting real estate sold by Collectors of taxes.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

The Senate was engaged most of the forenoon in discussing the Bill for regulating Banks and Banking. We did not have an opportunity to hear the discussion; but understand the most important question was on the tax paid to the State on Bank capital. Heretofore the Banks have paid to the State one per cent per annum on their capital. The committee propose to reduce this tax one half. Before this question was decided the Bill was laid on the table and the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

Petition of Trustees of Bowdoin College for aid was read and committed, also petition of Thomas Dane for aid in consequence of a wound received at a regimental muster.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

Petition of Benjamin Dunn and others for a township of Land, read and committed.

Bill respecting Banks was further discussed and laid on the table.

Petition of the Trustees of Monmouth Academy was referred to the next Legislature.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

Cumberland Insurance Company had leave to bring in a Bill which was read and passed to be engrossed.

Bill to incorporate the Proprietors of the Portland Theatre was read once and Monday at eleven o'clock assigned for a second reading.

Mr. Sweet from the Committee on the Public Buildings made a report, which was laid on the table, and 300 copies together with the accompanying estimate and Resolve ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.

Additional act respecting attachment on mesne process, and an act to annex E. Thompson & S. Rounds to the town of Brownfield.

Bills engrossed, to authorize the selectmen of Hallowell to appoint engine men, additional respecting the practice of physic and surgery.

So much of the Governor's message of the 25th Jan. as relates to the American Convention for the Abolition of Slavery and improving the condition of the African race, was referred to Messrs. Hutchinson and Morse, with such as the House may join.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

Bill engrossed, to authorize the town of Portland to elect Street Commissioners, to incorporate the Maine Association for improvement in the breed of horses.

A message was received from the Governor by the Secretary of State, stating that the resignation of Major General Berry of the 5th Division of the Militia had been received and accepted, and that the office was now vacant.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

Bills enacted, additional act respecting Agencies of Insurance Companies, Resolve in favor of Ezra Hutchins, and in favor of Warden of State Prison.

Petitions read and committed, of J. M. Lincoln and others, and of Peter Loring and others, for leave to build a bridge from Eastport to Perry, of Charles Merrill and others for a lot of land upon condition that they would erect and maintain a public house on the Canada road. The committee on the Judiciary to whom the question of appointing persons to take depositions, without the States, had been referred, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate upon that subject.

The Resolve respecting Mr. Williamson's History of Maine was referred to the next Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

On motion of Mr. Cole of Paris, ordered that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in relation to appeals from the Common Pleas Court.

On motion of Mr. Clifford the same committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in relation to attachment on personal property.

Resolves in favor of Joshua Chamberlain, and respecting the town of Greenwood, were finally passed.

Bills enacted, to set off John Grindle and others from Sedgewick to Bluehill, and to enable P. R. Cazeaux and L. P. Cazeaux to inherit and hold land within this State.

Petitions read and committed, of Thomaston Bank for renewal of charter, inhabitants of Bremen for separate representation.

tion, Jonathan Farrer and others for abolition of capital punishment.

A message was received from the Governor, communicating certain accounts of Daniel Rose as Land Agent, and also in relation to the public buildings at Augusta—referred to the appropriate committees.

On motion of Mr. Deane of Ellsworth ordered that the Land Agent be directed to examine and report to the Legislature the quantity of land which has been divided between Massachusetts and this State, and which now remains the property of this State, designating the places where it is located, and the quality of the same, and also to designate the portions lying north and south of the line running west from the Monument.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

The House was engaged the whole day, and a hard day's work they had of it, in discussing the "healing act."

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

Petitions received and committed, of James C. Churchill and others to be incorporated into a Literary Institution to be located in Westbrook; of the town of New Castle for separate representation; of the President and Directors of Kennebec Bank for liberty, to close their concerns on the first of April; of the inhabitants of Blackborough to be incorporated as a town by the name of Bradford; of Jacob O Rogers for liberty to overflow lands belonging to the State; of the town of Greene for separate representation.

The healing act.—The House was engaged the whole day upon the question of passing the Healing Act to be engrossed. Those who spoke in favor of the Bill were Messrs. Smith of Portland, McCrate of Nobleborough, Perkins of Kennebec port, Parks of Bangor, and Knowlton of Montville. And those who opposed the Bill were Messrs. Bourne of Kennebec, Scammon of Pittston, Dean of Ellsworth, Dummer of Hallowell, Gray of Bowdoinham, Boutelle of Waterville, and Wells of Freeport.

The debate took a wide range, embracing a copious history of the proceedings of last winter, and interspersed with considerable sharp shooting. About half past five o'clock the House adjourned, to meet again at half past six in the evening, and the battle was still raging hot and heavy when this paper went to press.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

Petition of Selectmen of Albany for relief respecting roads, read and committed, also of the Inhabitants of Fryeburg for separate representation, also petition of somebody for a bounty on killing Catamounts.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.

Petitions received and committed, of inhabitants of Belgrade for separate representation, of inhabitants of Windsor for same purposes, of Edmund Pillsbury and others for an Academy in Newport, remonstrances of Rice King and others and Samuel Kincaid and others against opening mill-dams on Sheepscot river for the passage of fish, of Timothy Hall for additional pension, of the JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT for increase of salary, of the town of Richmond for separate representation, and of Joseph Houlton and others concerning Houlton road.

Resolve in favor of William Pike was refused a passage.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

The Governor transmitted for the consideration of the Legislature, the Report of the Inspector of the State Prison.

Petition of Penly Haines, that the Penobscot tribe of Indians may be authorized to sell him Pine Island, was received and committed. Also, petition of sundry inhabitants of Minot, for an additional law for the protection of dead bodies in graves yards. Also of inhabitants of Phippsburg for an alteration in the fish laws on Kennebec river.

Bill respecting Cumberland Insurance Company passed to be engrossed; also Bill, respecting practice of physic and Surgery. Resolve providing for a special term of the Supreme Court in Somerset County, and Bill to set off Daniel Moulton from Standish to Gorham.

Judge Peck acquitted.—The trial of Judge Peck, before the Senate, has resulted in his acquittal, as will be observed by reference to the Congressional proceedings. The closing scene is thus described in the National Intelligencer.—The High Court of Impeachment yesterday pronounced judgement upon the article of Impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against James H. Peck, District Judge of the United States for the District of Missouri. We have never witnessed a more dignified proceeding in any public body, than that by which this question was decided.

The article of Impeachment being first read, and the assembled multitude on the floor and in the galleries hushed to the profoundest silence, the Senators were called upon in succession, and the question put distinctly to each Senator, by the presiding officer, each Senator rising in his place, as called, and answering "Guilty" or "Not Guilty?" When every Senator present had solemnly answered, the President of the Senate arose and announced that twenty-two Sen-

also had pronounced the respondent "Not Guilty," and twenty-one had pronounced him "Guilty." Two-thirds of the Senators, not having affirmed the presentment of the House of Representatives, Judge Peck was of course declared to be acquitted of the article of Impeachment preferred against him by the House of Representatives; and then the Court was adjourned by proclamation, *sine die*.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 15.

THE HEALING ACT.

That libel upon legislation, the act reported by Mr. Knowlton, a noisy Jacksonite from the County of Waldo, having for its object the excitement of party violence in all the branches of the government, passed the house of representatives, at midnight on Friday the fourth instant (a very suitable time for an act of this description) by a vote of 53 to 53. Had the members been all present the vote would have stood—yeas 53 nays 63. The aged and infirm members were (where all the members ought to have been) in bed and asleep. We record with much satisfaction that the venerable member from Albany in this County, Deacon Asa C. Cross, opposed this bill in all its stages, and was prevented from voting on its final passage only by reason of the lateness of the hour and the badness of the travelling. The vote of this venerable Democrat will not fail of its effect on the citizens of Oxford County. Mr. Wyman of Lovell voted with the majority, although opposed to the bill, with a view to move a reconsideration, it being a rule of the house that no vote can be reconsidered excepting on the motion of one voting with the majority. The bill on Wednesday and Thursday last was under discussion before the Senate—whether it pass or not is of but little consequence—as a law it must be perfectly nugatory. The majority well know this. It has had the effect intended, viz to raise ill blood among the members—Jacksonism cannot live in peace. It will also have another very convenient effect for such men as Knowlton and others, to whom two dollars per day is an object, as it will serve to protract the session. The minority have met the question fairly and sustained themselves ably. We regret that we have not room in our paper for a report of the debate. At the opening of the debate in the house Mr. Holden of Brunswick offered an order requesting the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court 1st whether one Legislature can invalidate the Acts of a preceding Legislature? 2d Whether one Legislature can confirm the Acts of a preceding Legislature? But the majority would not refer the subject to the only proper tribunal and the order was rejected.

P. S. By Saturday's mail we learn that the Bill passed the Senate on Friday by a vote of 10 yeas—9 nays.

We are pleased to notice, by a paragraph in a paper before us, that the Governor has commenced the work of Reform in good earnest. God speed him, and we are well assured that the People will say, Amen. The times call for energy and decision. The opposition are determined to find fault, let happen what may. Give them an opportunity we say, and let them make the most of it. We do not like to mince matters; from the commencement of the campaign we have "hung out our banners on the outward walls," and our motto still is, take care of our friends, and let our opponents take care of themselves. This policy, and this alone will place the Republican party in this State on a permanent foundation. Can we hope for any thing from the other party? No—But on the contrary we may confidently expect bitter, unrelenting, and determined warfare; therefore let us prepare accordingly—*Lincoln's Intel.*

We copy the above not from any particular respect for the author, but simply because we consider the article to be good authority as to the course marked out by the Governor and his friends. Proscription is here distinctly avowed as the policy of the government—while we consider the Lincolnian Intelligencer as good authority, as to the course intended to be pursued by the Governor, we have not the same confidence in its opinions as to popular sentiment. We can assure the Editor of the Intelligencer that the people begin to respond "Amen" very faintly to the doings of the Governor and Council. Let them go on in the manner avowed a little further, and it may be found that the popular response, instead of Amen, will be "good Lord deliver us."

The people are neither knaves nor fools—they have wisdom enough to discern that the principles of Democracy are one thing and a general scramble for office quite another. They also have integrity enough to put down those who have no governing principle but desire of office.

The National Republicans of New Hampshire have nominated Ichabod Bartlett of Portsmouth for Governor. Gen. Upham was first nominated but declined.

At the meeting (2d inst. at Concord) which made the above nomination, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, about 200 delegates were present. On this occasion Dr. LEONARD JARVIS of Claremont, recently an active Jacksonian rode fifty miles in a snow storm to express his disapprobation of the present administration and to give his views in favor of protecting American industry. His speech was eloquent and efficient.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following new Papers, the publication of which commenced in January last:—The NEW ENGLAND BAPTIST REGISTER, published weekly in Boston on a small sheet, at \$1 per annum—The NEW BEDFORD WEEKLY REGISTER, published in New Bedford, Ms. (a family newspaper) at \$2 per annum—The PLEBEIAN and WORKING MEN'S ADVOCATE, published weekly in Millbury, Ms. at \$2 per annum—The ARCADE, published semi-monthly in Portland, Me. at \$1 per annum, devoted to literature, book and general advertising.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.
DANIEL ROSE Land Agent M. P. NORRIS removed—JOSIAH DAVIS Sheriff of Cumberland County, vice NOAH HICKLEY removed—JONAS PARLEY Jr. Sheriff of Somerset County vice JOSEPH LOCKE removed—ALDEN BLOSSOM Sheriff of Oxford County vice WILLIAM C. WHITNEY removed.

The Republican meeting on the 22d inst. at Portland will be one of much importance to the people—we hope it will be generally attended by the Republicans of Oxford.

A new Post Office has been established in the east part of Oxford, in this County, entitled—*East Oxford Post Office*, and Dr. JACOB LAWSON appointed Postmaster.

To gratify a Jacksonite, we publish the following amendment to the constitution of the U. States, thought by him to limit the construction given to the article of the constitution, by the Editors of the National Intelligencer, published in our paper of the 25th ult. In our opinion the amendment has no bearing upon the subject discussed by the Editor of the Intelligencer, and of that opinion will be every sensible and candid reader, who will take the trouble to look at our paper of the 25th ult.

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

In the Rutland Herald is a story that a "Bay state Yankee" lately smuggled a lot of goods from Canada, safely, by driving by the Custom House at full speed, in the night, and when chased by the officer, after going two miles, turning and meeting him. The officer asked if he had seen a man with a load of goods; he replied he had, but a mile behind him, and when the officer was going one way, the smuggler turned upon another road, and journeyed at his ease.

EDUCATION MEETING.

THE friends of Education in Oxford County, are reminded that an adjourned meeting will be held at the Court House in Paris, on the last Wednesday of February current, when several PUBLIC ADDRESSES will be delivered. The exercises will commence at half past 10 o'clock A. M. and will, it is believed, be highly interesting. Gentlemen, who feel desirous to aid the cause of education, are invited to attend, and lend their assistance to the good work.

STEPHEN EMERY, Per Order.
Feb. 10, '83.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Members of the Legislature and others in every part of the State, who are opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson as President of the U. States are requested to meet at Portland, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February, to take into consideration the various business that may be deemed expedient. A general attendance is requested.
Jan. 28, 1831.

HENRY POOR,

At No. 3, MIDDLE ST. BUILDINGS, PORTLAND.
(3 DOORS BELOW DAVID DANA)

IS now opening for the Winter and Spring Trade, English Merino Circassians, fashionable colors at low prices; Brown and Blue Camlets; Silks in great variety; Merino and other Shawls; new Calicoes; lots Plaids; heavy Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks and Yankee Prints; Laces, Lace Veils, Edgings, &c.; Cheap Dimities; Lawns, Linens, Diapers and Damasks; Cotton Yarns, Threads, best Spool Cotton, Co. bns. Needles, Pins, Tapes, Bobbins, Pearl Buttons, and a sufficient variety of nick nacks to suit the calls of all hands.

CARPETINGS.

FINE PATTERNS;
BROADSWORDS,
NEW PERLS;

FEATHERS, A GOOD ASSORTMENT;

and a generally well selected Stock as can be found in town—well suited to the country trade.
HENRY POOR.

He will give the highest market prices for all home made stuffs—such as Tow, Prest, Full'd and all Wool Cloths—Woolen YARN, &c. &c.
Feb. 14 1:31. 6w35

GEORGE ROPES,

MIDDLE-ST. PORTLAND,

HAS recently opened a new stock of elegant B. P. Tea and Dining Sets. Gold Band, Lustre, and Printed

China.

Plain, Pressed, and Cut GLASS WARE; C. C. and edged CROCKERY of every description. An extensive supply of BRASS FIRE SETTS; Tea Trays; Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots; HOLLOW WARE; Brass Candlesticks; CUTLERY; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Cabinet and House Fittings; Tools, Nails, Shovels, &c. &c., all of which will be sold cheap, at wholesale and retail.

Being agent for the sale of Tull's Soap Stone Furnaces, and for the N. E. LOOKING-GLASS Manufactory, will sell those articles at factory prices.

Cash given for broken Flint Glass; and the highest price for Bristles.
Feb. 14, 1831. 6w35

NEW LITERARY PUBLICATIONS.

THE ARIEL.
Vol. 5, for 1831—with 12 Splendid Engravings.

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at \$1.50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of May, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 papers, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with twelve beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellaneous, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward \$10, shall receive a copy gratis.
2. For ten subscribers, and \$15, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing fifteen beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.
3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the our containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.
4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and the subscription money, Hume, Smollett & Bisset's HISTORY OF ENGLAND, in 9 large volumes, with 5 fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and the premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

At least one of the above liberal premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town, as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, possibly all of them could be secured.
EDMUND MORRIS,
January, 1831. 95 Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received at this office.

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

Items of Literature, Art & Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letterpress, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the Faithful, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Sculpture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engraving will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid)
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Oxford Observer, whose accounts are of more than 18 months standing, and who expect to pay in Produce, are requested to make immediate payment. All persons not making payment by the first day of April next, will then have the privilege of paying some other way.
Feb. 14.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland,
Agent for the work.
Oct. 1, 1830.

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just received on consignment, a new assortment of Dark and Light Calicoes of the very latest patterns; Corded Cambrics; Swiss Muslins; Bobbinet Laces; Belt Ribbons; Braids, Cords, &c. &c. with a large lot of Fancy Goods. Also, Black, Brown, Blue and Olive Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Lastings; Bed Tickings; Shirtings; Table Linen; Cotton Yarn, &c. Likewise, a few New York HATS, cheap.
ASA BARTON, Agent.

WANTED.

Some good Wood and HAY, for which Cash will be paid.
Norway, Feb. 14. 3w35

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
NEW-YORK AMULET,
VOL. II.

WE scarcely know whether in commencing a Second Volume of the NEW-YORK AMULET, it is necessary to present our Readers with a new Prospectus. On the further consideration, however, that our readers will have a new Editor, and that the Editor hopes to have many new readers, it may be proper to speak briefly of the character and intention of our Work.

It is our wish, and, to the extent of our humble powers, will be our constant endeavor, to promote those two great essentials of human happiness, love towards God and good will towards man; where the first, indeed, is found in sincerity, the latter cannot be absent.

Thus our work will be entitled to the appellation of religious; but it is not our purpose to make it theological, or to enter into any of those controversies in which, it is much to be regretted, there is, too frequently, more of the spirit of party than of piety.

It is the triumph of unbelievers that the religious world have divided among themselves; we would union the standard of union, and show the scoffer that the principles of religion are throughout the same,—pure and immutable.

As a literary work, we shall endeavor to combine in its columns instruction and amusement—availing ourselves of the service of fiction only for the promotion of truth, and the cultivation of those feelings which may be beneficial to our selves and others. When we conduct our readers into the regions of imagination, it shall not be for the purpose of unfilling them, or disgusting them with, those of reality, but for the enjoyment of a glorious, and noble fancy, with which an all-god Creator has enhanced man's earthly happiness.

Original tales, of feeling or fancy, will form a prominent feature in the present, as in the past Volume. Nor will the spirit of chastened humor be frowned austere from our columns. We think with Solomon—there is a time to laugh; and, in season, we shall be glad to have our readers laugh with us.

Every, in all its variety—Criticism, as far as we dare venture on such dangerous ground—in ending Satirical Lectures, &c. &c., will hold their due stations and importance in our Work.

The claims which the Amulet has put forth to Originality, will be very much augmented. In addition to the distinguished names already on our list of contributors, and which the Editor fondly hopes will not be lessened, he is enabled to say confidently, that the second volume of the Amulet will contain articles from several distinguished Authors on the other side of the Atlantic—the former literary associates of the Editor.

Persons forwarding five subscriptions will receive a sixth copy for their trouble.

The only cause of complaint, as far as we are aware, which has been found in the first Volume shall be removed. The Amulet will be published and mailed punctually on the 7th and 21st of every month.

Terms.—To City Subscribers, supplied by a Carrier, and in handsome printed Covers, One Dollar and Twenty-five cents. Subscribers supplied by mail, One Dollar. Subscriptions payable in advance.

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY,

10,000 Bush-

els of well seeded CLOVER TOPS, for which Cash will be paid—or cleaned for one sixth part, by the subscriber at the Steep Falls.
JOEL PARKHURST.
Norway, Feb. 8, 1831. 34

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of Instruction in the Hebron Academy, will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday the 23d day of the present month.
JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.
Feb. 3, 1831. 34

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine.
Dec. 7.

NOTICE

To Rheumatic Invalids!

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

AC. JEBB'S

Rheumatic Liniment!

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, &c.

(This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.)

An agent recently writes: "Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our physicians very highly, although contrary to their rules and regulations to give encouragement to such (or, patent) medicines." But it is a most decided proof of their confidence in its invaluable properties.

Another agent writes: "I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has been recommended itself very highly." Price 50 cts. a bottle.

The painful and debilitating complaint of

THE PILES.

receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the administration of

Dunfrie's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: pains in Loins—Headache—loss of appetite—Indigestion, and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance, "It is but justice to inform you, that I have used your Dunfrie's remedy for the Piles for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

DUMFRIES

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of

Dunfrie's Itch Ointment,

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured in ONE HOUR! by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37 1/2 cts. 3

* N.B. genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CORWAY. For sale with all the other "Concord medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Court Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA B. BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again.
Norway Village, Aug. 31. 9

Remember the FIRST of MARCH!!

ATTENTION!!

I Want money, and the reason I want

money is because I owe money, and

want to pay it; and all those who do

not call on

next, I shall think they want to be sued,

and want

want without further notice.

WM. CORDWELL, Matter.

Norway Village, Dec. 3, 1830.



CENSUS

Of the several towns, plantations and other places, in the State of Maine, for the years 1820 and 1830.

CONCLUDED.

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

TOWNS, &c.	Census in 1820	Census in 1830, incl. aliens
Newport,	510	897
Dixmont,	515	945
Etna,	194	362
Stetson,	131	114
Hermion,	266	535
Carmel,	153	237
Plymouth,	503	503
Orone,	415	1473
Argyle,	110	326
Sunkhaze,	140	250
Kirkland,	73	249
Garland,	275	621
Corinth,	296	712
Charlestown,	344	859
Dexter,	461	885
Exeter,	582	1438
Sebec,	431	906
Bowbank,	107	227
Williamsburg,	97	331
Milo,	172	402
Brownville,	186	386
Maxfield,	101	239
Township No. 2 or Oxford,	150	329
Howland,	61	138
No. 1, Old Indian Purchase,	80	138
Kilmarnock,	1443	2020
Hammond tract,	329	626
Hampden,	744	1078
Newburg,	1029	1234
Brewer,	271	405
Orrington,	125	200
Eddington,	139	115
No. 4,	1221	2668
Jarvis Gore,	10	10
Bangor,	78	159
Grandfalls, Passadunkag,	273	618
East of Cold Stream Pond,	3	211
Cold Stream Settlement,	91	557
Indian Township No. 1,	43	407
Herds Ridge Settlement,	269	424
Snowsville Mattanawcook,	41	1937
Passadunkag,	203	1430
No. 1 old Indian Purchase (Olammon),	52	1535
No. 2 old Indian Purchase,	404	264
No. 5 Madakunk,	171	450
Lincoln,	197	287
No. 8 8th Range, west of Penobscot River,	11	11
No. 4 Ingersoll's Township,	11	11
Drew's Township, Mattawamkeag,	10	10
Wytoidlock,	1114	2457
Grandfalls West Branch,	211	677
East branch Penobscot River,	325	655
Maddawaska,	310	776
Foxcroft,	215	1042
Guilford,	245	418
Sangerville,	2	123
Dover,	83	403
Atkinson,	143	747
Boydston,	207	443
Blakesburg Plantation,		
Levant,		
Dutton,		

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

Ellsworth,	892	1385
Surry,	428	561
Trenton,	639	795
Plantation No. 14,	67	162
" No. 20,	200	217
" No. 27,	47	109
" No. 26,	103	127
Township No. 33,	14	26
" No. 21,	15	19
Eden,	764	957
Mt. Desert,	1349	1603
Cranberry Isles,	257	257
Vinalhaven,	1308	1794
Isle au Haut,	315	315
Brooksville,	972	1089
Bluehill,	957	1499
Castine,	975	1155
Deer Isle,	1842	2217
Sedgewick,	1420	1606
Hancock,		653
Sullivan,	872	538
Franklin,	306	382
Township No. 15, (or Eastbrook),	41	81
Township No. 7,	54	10
" No. 10,	560	880
Gouldsboro',	1009	1271
Penobscot,	610	975
Orland,	1658	2237
Bucksport,		
Plantation No. 2, (or Otis),	98	350
Orphan Island,	52	52
Marshall Island,	7	15
Rond Island,	15	15
Burnt Coat Island,	218	254
Long Island,	19	42
Pond Island,	10	11
Calf Island,	13	13
Irlin's Island,	39	39
Placencia Island,	9	30
Conrey's Island,	9	10
Pickering's Island,	10	10
Butter Island,	11	11
Eagle Island,	8	10
Spruce Head Island,	14	13
Bear Island,	7	7
Spook Island,	8	12
Mark Island,	7	5
Lasdell Island,	10	10
Olanan Plantation,	222	222
Page's Mill's settlement,	87	87

Matinicus Island, 105 145
17,556 24,347

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

Steuben,	780	695
Harrington,	723	1118
Cherryfield,	241	583
Addison,	519	741
Columbia,	537	663
Plantation, No. 23,	70	75
" No. 29,		28
" No. 19,	34	30
" No. 17,		15
Aroostook settlement,		260
Bridgewater Academy Grant,		9
Doll's Township,		3
Foxcroft Plantation,		85
Hampden Acad. Grant,		69
Houlton plantation,	115	579
Hodgdon Plantation,		48
Linnaeus Settlement,		27
Mattawamkeag,		7
do. Forks,		14
New Limerick Plantation,	27	186
No. 10,		60
No. 11,		59
Schoodic Lakes,		22
Vanceboro',		17
Westford Acad. Grant,		52
Wellington's Grant,		15
Machias,	2083	1021
East Machias,		1066
Machias Port,		688
Joneboro',		810
Cutlar,		362
Whiting,		182
Cooper,		201
Alexander,		114
Crawford,		50
No. 13,		47
No. 14,		121
No. 17,		29
No. 18,		48
No. 19,		67
No. 23,		41
No. 24,		29
No. 25,		85
No. 26,		106
Baleville,	74	189
Baring,	61	159
Calais,	418	1686
Charlotte,	211	557
Dennysville,	557	855
Perry,	407	735
Robbinston,	424	616
Eastport,	1937	2450
Lubec,	1430	1535
Trescott,	264	450
Edmunds,	154	287
Petit Menan Island,		11
Bowbean Island,		11
Sheep Island,		7
Beal's Island,		55
Head Harbor Island,		31
Roke Island,		37
Libbey Island,		19
Indian River Island,		29

COUNTY OF WALDO.

Palermo,	1057	1250
Freedom,	788	869
Liberty,	409	676
Montville,	1266	1743
Belfast,	2036	3077
Belmont,	744	1042
Waldo,	245	534
Unity,	978	1299
Troy,	505	808
Burnham,	202	409
Monroe,	732	1081
Jackson,	385	493
Thorndike,	543	652
Brooks,	318	601
Isleboro',	639	674
Camden,	1825	2200
Swanville,	503	633
Knox,	560	666
Frankfort,	2129	2487
Prospect,	1771	2381
Lincolnvill,	1294	1702
Northport,	939	1083
Hope,	1179	1541
Appleton,	511	734
Searsmont,	675	1151

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	1830.	1820.	Blacks.	Deaf & dumb.	Blind.	Aliens.
York,	51,710	46,243	33	36	25	81
Cumberland,	60,113	49,339	49	25	507	81
Lincoln,	52,181	52,953	21	37	358	240
Penobscot,	31,530	13,831	41	5	350	41
Washington,	21,295	12,746	4	6	1167	61
Somerset,	32,709	24,693	29	10	110	24
Kennebec,	52,491	41,532	30	16	123	225
Oxford,	37,217	27,185	8	5	11	34
Hancock,	24,047	31,071	8	2	84	23
Waldo,	29,790	13,14	96			29
	399,462	298,335	187	157	2830	1207
Blacks deaf and dumb, in Somerset 2, blind in York 3, Kennebeck 2.						
The census for 1830 includes aliens and all other classes of persons.						
Number of incorporated towns in this State, 299						
Plantations and unorganized territories, 146						
The number included in each County are as follows:						
Towns.	Pl's.	Per ct. gain.				
York,	24	1	10			
Cumberland,	26	4	20			
Lincoln,	35	2	30			
Kennebec,	30	2	30			
Oxford,	35	19	34			
Somerset,	38	23	64			
Penobscot,	43	21	128			
Waldo,	25	0	34			
Hancock,	18	35	39			
Washington,	25	38	67			
Number of towns and plantations, 445						
Aggregate gain in the State for the last ten years, 33 1-2 per cent. Total gain 101,323.						

CENSUS OF NEW-ENGLAND.—The census of the six New-England States has been completed, and we have the following as the result:—

	1820	1830	Increase
Maine	198,325	339,383	101,048
N. Hampshire	244,161	269,533	25,372
Vermont	235,764	276,000	40,236
Massachusetts	523,257	610,014	86,757
Rhode Island	53,059	97,226	44,167
Connecticut	275,243	597,726	322,483
New-England	1,659,844	2,949,822	1,289,978

The above returns shew an increase in the above six States since 1820 of near 800,000. The population of the State of New York, as far as ascertained, 1,934,396. In population she falls short 20,000.

Mantua-Making AND MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW
RENDERS her most sincere thanks to her friends and the public for their former patronage, and will assure them that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to oblige those who may favour her with their future custom.
She has received the LATEST and most approved FASHIONS for Ladies' Pelisses, Habits, Cloaks and Dresses of all kinds; and has for sale and will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of
Bonnets, Heads, Calashes, Caps, Turbans, &c. &c.
Also—for sale as above, a good assortment of
BAND BOXES.
Norway Village, Nov. 15. 22

TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.

JAMES CONNER, offers for sale, at his Type and Stereotype Foundry, 107 Nassau st. Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7 1-2 per cent. deduction for cash at the prices affixed.
His Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment: it is nearly all of an entire NEW CUT: is lighter faced than any now exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, takes less ink, and less labour in working, than most other type.
Diamond, per lb. \$2.00 Small Pica, \$0.38
Pearl, 1.40 Pica, 36
Nongpareil, 96 English, 36
Minton, 70 Great Primer, 34
Brevier, 56 Double Pica, 32
Burgois, 46 Six Line Pica, 30
Long Primer, 46 all larger, 30
Leads of every thickness and size constantly kept on hand; Cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles for a printing office furnished to order.
Printers can be supplied with second hand type, which has been used for stereotyping on very favorable terms.
Old Type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 lbs.
N. B. Sterotyping of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch on reasonable terms.
Publishers of papers that will insert the above three times will be entitled to receive \$2 on settlement of their accounts, or in any type cast at this foundry, provided four times the amount is purchased.
Jan. 13 34

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,
AGENT for Publishers of Books and Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.
Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.
Portland, March, 1830. 4Stf

INFORMATION WANTED.

WILLIAM G. MAYHUGH, advertizes in the Chillicothe (Ohio) Post of the 25th ult. for information respecting his son, **LEROY MAYHUGH**, who is if now living about 25 years of age. He left Chillicothe for Philadelphia, 7 years ago last fall; about two years afterwards, he was in Loudon county, Va. and about three years since his father received a letter from him dated at Eastport, in this State, to which place he had just then arrived—since that time nothing has been heard from him. Any one possessing information on the subject, will communicate it to **WILLIAM G. MAYHUGH**, Chillicothe, Ohio, and thus relieve the anguish and receive the thanks of an afflicted father.

FOR SALE, CHEAP!!

The subscriber will sell the remainder of his Stock in trade, at very reduced prices, on a reasonable credit.
IOHABOD BARTLETT.
Norway, Jan. 6, 1831. 30

NEW PUBLICATION.
An examination of the New Testament evidence on the Mode of Baptism. By **JOSEPH WALKER**, A. M. Pastor of a Pedobaptist Church in Paris, Maine, 24 pages.—Just published and for sale at the Observer Office, by the hundred, dozen, or single. Price single, 6 1-4 cents.
Nov. 15. 22

NEW FALL Goods.

AT THE CHEAP STORE!
WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

HAS received his Fall supply of Goods consisting of every article usually found in the Piece Goods line; among which are **SHAWLS**, a splendid assortment of fashionable kind; Crapes; Pongees; Calicoes; Silks; Hdkfs;—Muslins; Bombazetts; Plaids; Camlets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings, and Yarns. Also,
Broadcloths, Habit and Pelisse Cloths;
Cassimeres; Umbrellas, &c. The above with many other articles are offered at the lowest Cheap Store Prices.
Purchasers from the country who are desirous of purchasing Goods at low prices, will find it an object to call at No. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

WANTED

Good all Wool and Cotton and Wool FLANNELS, (yard wide.) FULL'D CLOTH. Bule mixed, (mixed in wool.) White, Red, and Black YARN, in exchange for Goods as above.
Portland, Oct. 22, 1830. 2m21

MEDICAL SCHOOL of Maine.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES at BOWDOIN COLLEGE will commence on Monday, the twenty-first day of February, 1831.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by **JOHN DE LANATER, M. D.**
Anatomy and Surgery by **REUBEN D. MUSSEY, M. D.** Professor at Dartmouth College.
Obstetrics, by **JAMES MCKEEN, M. D.**
Chemistry and Materia Medica, by **PARKER CLEVELAND, M. D.**
The ANATOMICAL CABINET is extensive, and constantly increasing.
The LIBRARY, already one of the most valuable Medical Libraries in the United States, is every year, enriched by New Works, both foreign and domestic.
Every person, becoming a member of this Institution, is required to present satisfactory evidence, that he possesses a good moral character.
The amount of fees for admission to all the Lectures is \$50. Graduating fee, including diploma, \$10. There is no Matriculating, nor Library fee. The Lectures continue three months.
Degrees are conferred at the close of the Lecture term in May, and at the following Commencement of the College in September.
Boarding may be obtained in the Commons' Hall at a very reasonable price.
P. CLEVELAND, Secretary.
Brunswick, October 16, 1830 225woep

Carding Machines.

The subscriber is the authorized Agent for selling **WIKES IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES.** These Machines are of a very superior quality, and altogether preferable to any other in use. They are less expensive, perform more and better work, will card the finest of wool, are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less power to keep them in operation. A credit will be given when desired, so liberal, that the Machine will earn the money it costs before payment is required.
ALSO THE
IMPROVED GRISTMILL, which is so constructed as to require but little room, can be tended and kept in repair much easier and cheaper than the common mill, will perform as much work, and as well, with a great deal less power. The cost is comparatively trifling as about one hundred and fifty dollars will cover the expense for one run of Stones and Machinery.
Any information respecting the Carding Machines or Mills, may be obtained of the subscriber, by letter, (if post paid) or otherwise.
ASA BARTON, General Agent.
Norway Village, March 23. 1yeop41

WOOD! WOOD!!

WANTED immediately in payment for the Oxford Observer,
50 CORDS

WOOD.

Those of our subscribers who wish to pay in wood for the ensuing year, will receive their papers at the advance price, provided they deliver it soon.
Dec. 21.

SEEDS FOR COUNTRY DEALERS.

TRADERS in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at **J. B. RUSSEL'S** Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds most used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality.
Nov. 5

Notice!

The subscriber being about to close his present business, requests all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Account, to make immediate payment without delay.
IOHABOD BARTLETT.
Norway, Jan. 6, 1831. 30

CAUTION.

AN attempt is making to give currency to a spurious Composition called **JEWETT'S PILLS**, on the strength of the high reputation of the genuine article which has been so extensively used and